the high seas

#### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, IDITOR AND PROPRIEIOR.

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of the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in THE DAILY HERALD, Times cents per copy. THE WESELY BERALD, every Sarurday, at Free cents per copy. Amount subscript bu price -

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place, Halian Opera.—
Matthew at One—Lucia by Lawrenceon. Evening—German Opera—X actua.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway,-EDITH.

WALLAUK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- My Nonik Son WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- East LYNN. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-BANTET

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. SATANAS-KING, BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-Snow BIRD-JACK AND

PARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, WARDEN, COM. NUTT, LIVING HIPPOPOTANUS, &c. bours —I NCIE POOZLE—LADY OF MUSEUR. A and Fronting. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway .- Songs, BURLESQUE COOPER INSTITUTE. DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF THE

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway -- MacEvor's HIBERSI AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-Ballets.

PARISIAN CARINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Etmiorias

#### TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, April 11, 1863.

#### ANOTHER TRIPLE SHEET.

Owing to the pressure on our space from news and advertisements, we are compelled, at a great cost, to publish a triple sheet to-day-which is the second this week -in the face of the high price of paper and printing materials. But the people's appreciation of our enterprise enables us to do this; for every one who has any kind of trade, or wares, or profession, which he desires to make known throughout the land, in order to obtain numerous customers, will naturally go with his advertisements to the journal which is in everybody's hands. Hence the pressure on our columns.

It is no wonder that this is the case when all ou ontemporaries are obliged to admit that the HERALD is the newspaper of the country. For instance, the Tribune, through its managing editor, makes the following confession in a letter to one of its own reporters:-

O FICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, April 28, 1862.

The curiosity and anxiety about Yorktown is feverish the public like the paper best that is always giving something. If there is absolutely nothing to write about drop a line and fellime that. The Herand is constantly ahead of us with Yorktown news. The battle of the 16th we were compelled to copy from it.
Yours, very truly,

We know of several other letters of the same mport from this and other establishments, com plaining that "the HERALD is constantly ahead of them with news." They are well aware that it is this that gives circulation, and that circulation brings advertisements.

# OUR MAP OF CHARLESTON.

We republish, on the first page of this morning's paper, our map of Charleston and of the rebel batteries for the defence of that place. It is the best map for reference that has yet been given, and will bear repetition. It enables the public to see at a glance the position of our iron-clads in the action of Tuesday last, as briefly described by the rebel telegraphic despatches published on the third page.

# THE SITUATION.

The long expected attack upon Charleston con menced on Tuesday last. In the early part of the day only four of our iron-clads were engaged. probably three fitted with submarine devils and one other. According to the rebels the firing from both parties was very beavy, and during the action the Ironsides grounded, but got off and dropped out of range:

About two o'clock in the afternoon seven Moni tor batteries, the Keokuk and Irousides again renewed the contest at about one mile and threequarters distant, as in all probability no obstructions were found, and for three hours the firing was rapid and heavy. Fort Sumter seems to have been the object and aim of the operations at that time. At four o'clock the Ironsides and Keokuk withdrew, leaving the other vessels to continue the work for an hour longer. It is probable that the signals from the flagship were not readily seen on account of the dense smoke from the guns, and it was not until sometime afterwards they noticed she had left. This may account for their remaining an bour later. It is apparent that the rebels have but little confidence in their iron-clads, as they did not attempt to engage until our vessels withdrew. The casualties in Fort Sumter were one killed and five badly wounded, showing that some good gannery was exhibited either at their barbette or through the embrasures. No reports had been received from the other rebel batteries at the time of sending the despatch to Richmond, and it is fair to presume that our wooden vessels, with their long range rifles, had been engaging some of the rebel earth works.

On Wednesday there seemed to have been no signs of a renewal of the attack; but of course the rebels had no means of knowing the intentions of Admiral Dupont, and therefore they are not justified in feeling very joyous over the fact that no wenty two

MARKET MERITA & 2

comprise the wooden gunboats, the ordnance ves sels and storeships. The Keokuk was evidently injured-she is reported sunk off Morris Islandas only eight iron-clads are reported inside the bar on Wednesday. It is possible that she may have been penetrated by a shot, and was beached, in hopes to repair the damage by plugging up the hole, and then get her off She must have been out of the range of the rebel guns, or they would have made an effort to keep up such a hot fire upon her as to prevent us from extricating her from her position.

It is possible, therefore, that our fleet went up to drawthe fire of the forts, to feel for the rebel obstructions and prepare for a dash by the forts; and that as soon as they are in readiness another move in greater force would be made on Thursday or yesterday, for certainly the wooden vessels with the number of heavy guns they carry, can do something to draw some of the fire from the forter which would otherwise be directed at the iron-

We learn from the Richmond papers of Thursday, concerning the state of affairs at Vicksburg, that the Union forces are being withdrawn from the peninsula; that four transports have gone up the river filled with our troops, and that the levee has been cut through by our forces and the water turned into our old camping ground. A despatch from Jackson, Miss., says that Admiral Farragut is still above Port Hudson with three vessels, and that Vicksburg will be attacked positively this week. The government stores of the robels at Bayou Sara were destroyed on Tuesday by the flagship Hartford. The same authority says that the "lower fleet"-part of Banks' expedition we ne—has opened fire upon the batteries, but that they were out of range. The Petersburg Express of the 8th indicates that some terrible preparations are being made by the rebels to destroy Farragut's ships, the Hartford and Albatross.

The news from North Carolina represents General Foster is a very critical condition near Washington, where he was pretty closely hemmed in by the enemy. Reinforcements were sent to him on vessels from Newbern, but had not been able to reach him. Forces by land were also pushing along to his assistance, but at last advices had not arrived at Washington. Despatches from Richmond yesterday say that two of our batteries were captured on Sunday, seven miles below the town: that two of our gunboats were badly damaged and the Louisiana was sunk while attempting to run by the rebel batteries. General Foster refuses to surrender, and it was thought General Hill would shell the town. It is believed, however, that Foster can hold out against all disadvantages, for several days yet.

The last sensation story comes from a sensation ournal in Philadelphia. It relates to a mare's nest discovered by an astute United States detective in a barn near Reading, Berks county, Penn., who, according to his own testimony, "piped" for information concerning some grand plot to abduct-or "abdicate," as his notes had it-the President, to resist the conscription act, and bring the war to a speedy termination. The detective hid away under the straw in a certain barn, and heard a conversation tending to the above purpose. Oaths were administered, he says, but he could not see the Bible upon which they were sworn. On cross-examination, he admitted that an obligation to support the constitution of the United States was taken by the "conspirators." Three of the parties were arrested upon this information, and carried to Philadelphia. where, after an examination by the United States Commissioner, they were admitted to bail. Stories were prevalent that an organized mob was proceeding from Reading to rescue the prisoners, who are set down-to be Knights of the Golden Circle; but we have not heard of any disturbance, so far. The truth of the story probably n a barn, and that an officious detective was very anxious to exhibit his zeal and capacity for "piping" on the occasion. It appears that the onspirators made several dangerous preds with a hayfork among the straw where the detective was concealed; but they did not hit in the right place, or else this interesting and alarming story ould never have seen the light.

We learn from Nashville that the rebel gnerillas are destroying the railroad trains in Kentucky and Tennessee to a fearful extent, running them off the track and murdering the train guards. The forces of General Granger were attacked by Van Dorn at Franklin on the 9th, and after a severe fight the rebels were driven back.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg and Southampton, at this port, we have dates to the 25th, two days later than the news by the City of Cork. In the House of Lords Ear Russell emphatically declared in favor of continu ing the non-intervention policy of England in the American question in reply to an argument of Lord Stratheden, who urged several precedents to show that intervention by foreign Powers had been

ot only common, but effectual, in settling revolu tionary difficulties. The Confederate loan had fallen from 4 a 41/4

premium on Saturday, to 2 a 21% on the evening of We have more intelligence of the pirate Ala bama. The Bethiah Thayer, arrived at Nantes from Callao, was boarded by the rebel pirate, and the master had to sign for \$40,000 to obtain his release. The Miss Nightingale, which arrived in Sugland, had on board Captain Cooper, master the ship John A. Park, of Hallowell, which the

Alabama had destroyed. The news from Poland is not favorable to the success of the popular movement. We give de tails of the defeat and surrender of Langiewicz. Although the English press consider the Polish insurrection virtually at an end, yet the Revolu-tionary Committee appeals to the Polish people to continue the struggle.

# THE LEGISLATURE

In the State Senate yesterday, the bills amend the New York Harbor Pilotage law and establish burean of licenses for this city were ordered to third reading. Favorable reports were made on the bills confirming certain ordinances of our Common Council, providing for the recording of United States Internal Revenue stamps, incorporating the Soldiers' Home and the Soldiers' Rest, and the Forty-second Street Railroad bill. The Annual Appropriation bill was passed. The bill for incorporation of the New York Society for the Protection of Destitute Children was referred to a Select Committee.

In the Assembly the bill amending the Excise Union result were reported off the bar. These law was recommitted. The Spontage Hadront I hamiliation

made to refer it to the Committee on Cities this was defeated, and it was referred to the Railroad Committee. The bill to regulate the Staten Island ferries was reported complete to the House. The Senate bill to encourage volunteering and re-enlistments was ordered to a third reading. A number of bills were reported complete by the Grinding Committee.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The Constitutional Union League held a meeting last evening, at the corner of Broadway and Eightl street, Mr. J. L. Noyes in the chair, when retions were adopted advocating a vigorous prosecu tion of the war, and denying any connection what ever with the recent peace meeting which took place at the Cooper Institute. Committees were appointed and steps taken to organize leagues in the different wards of the city. Speeches were made by Messrs. R. F. Stevens, Dr. Deey, George Keisey, J. C. Ham and others.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, the Grand Jury handed in a large number of indictments for minor offences. The calendar was then called; but in consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses the Court was

of the non-attendance of witnesses the Court was adjourned until this morning.

The gold market was agitated yesterday by the war russors, and, after selling at 145, closed at about 149%. Stocks were cusettled—some higher, some lower. Money was very easy. It was difficult to give quotations for exchange. In the morning it sold at 161%; later in the day 1834 was about the price.

The market for cotton continued dull and unsettled yesterday. There was more doing in flour, at steady rates, and in corn at a shade lower prices, while wheat was quiet. The demand for groceries was mainly confined to Rio coffee, 4,500 bags of which changed hands a uniform quotations. East India rice was in more re-quest. Firecrackers were brisker. A fair business was reported in hay and tailow. Whiskey was dull and heavy. The movements in dry goods, in private trade, were ex-tremely limited throughout the week, owing partly to the violent fluctuations in gold, which had the effect of intiting buyers, who have been anticipating a further ction in prices, and have consequently little in the regular way. The auctien kept quite busy, in selling both domestic abrics to large companies, whose competition, however, was without much spirit, especially in the early part of the week, and consequently prices were seriously de pressed—less so yesterday than previously. The changes in other branches of trade were not remarkable. The imports of foreign dry goods during the week were in value only \$951,624.

The Attack on Charleston-Rebel Ac-

We receive by way of Richmond a brief account of the results of the first day's operations of our iron-clads against the forts in Charles ton harbor. At first view they would appear to be rather unfavorable to us. According to the rebel statement, the attack commenced on the morning of the 7th, when four of the Monitors opened fire; in the afternoon sight of our Monitors, with the Ironsides, opened fire on Fort Sumter. At half-past two the firing became in cessant on both sides, the three principal forts concentrating their guns upon our fleet, and about five o'clock it gradually diminished, and soon after ceased. It is stated that two of our vessels-the Keokuk and the Ironsides-were disabled in the fight, and that the former lies sunk on the beach off Morris Island. The Irensides was got off and taken out of range. There was no renewal of the attack on the following day, at least up to the period of the transmis sion of the despatch. It is added, however, that seven of our turreted iron-clads and the Ironeides were still within the bar, while a blockading force of twenty-two more of our vessels lay outside.

This statement of the affair, taken withou the accompanying facts, would lead to the inference that our fleet had met with a serious check We are satisfied, however, that it will be found that the result of the demonstration of the 7th does not deserve this character, and that it was intended merely as a feeler of the enemy's bat teries. There are two circumstances that would go to establish this assumption. It is entioned that the distance at which our vessels opened fire was three thousand yards, and that it was continued only for three hours. Now, as there was nothing to prevent our iron clads approaching within three thousand yards of Fort Sumter, and as three hours firing could not possibly exhaust their supplies of ammunition, it is clear that the object of the the enemy and to try the breaching power of our own guns. The injuries received by the Ironsides and the Keokuk are no doubt exaggerated; but in any case they would not have furnished a sufficient reason for the suspension time has any great dependence been placed by naval men on either of these vessels. But, taking the news in its worst possible a

ne. The ostensibly formidable preparation which the government has been making for the reduction of Charleston have had the effect of timulating the rebels to strain every effort for heir defeat, and for the last year and a half the best engineers and artillery officers in their service have been expending all the resources both the city and barbor. The result is that whilst on our side we have only brought the thirty-two guns of our iron-clads to the assault, they have between three and four hundred pieces in position on the different forts and floating batteries, including a number of the famous Whitworth and Armstrong cannon, imported from Eng land. With such facts before us, we should not feel discouraged by these febel accounts, or it our present efforts against the place were not to meet with immediate success. The affair of the 7th, of which the Richmond papers make so much account, must not, however, be looked upon as any indication of failure. As we have shown, it was merely intended as a feeler of the strength of the enemy's batteries, a preliminary without which no experienced naval commander would commence an assa

pect, it ought not to surprise or discourage any

of such magnitude and righ.
In whatever light, however, the affair of the th is to be regarded, it ought not and must not be allowed to affect the ultimate result. Places like Charleston and Vicksburg are not to be reduced in a day, and it is the duty of the government to concentrate all its available re-sources for such efforts. Congress has invested with enormous powers, given it a conscrip tion law which places at its disposal the wh allitary strength of the country, and furnishe if with money sufficient to meet all the de mands that the war can entail upon it for the next couple of years. Under such circumtances it must know no such word as fail, it nust recognize no such phrase as impossible. Let no military or naval operation be under taken when there is reason to believe that our neans are insufficient to insure the object aimed at. The prestige of frequent success is better than that of great victories alternated with reverses. With the resources we possess, even temporary defeat entaits lasting diagrace and

The Privateering Question—Strong Pribability of a Rupture with England. Important information which we have reeived from Washington, and from sources entitled to respect, leads us to conclude that there are strong probabilities existing of a speedy rupture between the United States and England, resulting from the unfriendly and offensive course of the British government towards this country in reference to rebel privateers built, armed and equipped in British ports, and issuing therefrom to prey upon American commerce on

Our readers are aware that since the adjournnent of Congress the Cabinet from time to time has been reported as having had under consideration the question of the employment of private armed vessels on the ocean in the further prosecution of this war, and in pursuance of the late act of Congress on the subject. This question, we understand, the Cabinet has at length determined shall be left to the decision of England, and upon her acceptance of peace or war with the United States, in relation to ese Anglo-rebel privateers. In other words, the administration, in Cabinet council, has resolved that England shall in good faith adhere to her proclamations of neutrality, and that her ports no longer shall be the navy yards of the "so-called Confederate States: or that swarms of privateers, under the flag of the United States, shallabe let loose upon the ocean, to make reprisals upon English commerce. Of course this will be war; and the demand indicated, which is to go out to England, for an honest observance of her obligations of neutrality, embraces this warning, or a conditional declaration of war.

In this connection, the correspondence which we publish this morning, between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, is very interesting and significant. Mr. Adams calls the attention of Earl Russell to the "admitted fact of a violation of a statue of this kingdom (England) intended to prevent ill-disposed persons from involving it in difficulty, by committing wanton and injurious assaults upon foreign nations with which it is at peace, of which her Majesty's Ministers are invited to take cognizance; of which they do take cognizance, so far as to prepare measures of prevention, but which, by reason of circumstances wholly within their own contrel, they do not prevent in season to save the justly complaining party

from serious injury." The flippant and ill-tempered reply of Earl Russell to this grave and undeniable charge may be readily answered. He cannot escape under the miserable plea that the local laws of England have restrained her government from interfering, while they have facilitated the building, arming. equipment and sending out from English ports of armed vessels to prey. under an unrecognized flag, upon commerce of a friendly nation. We have nothing to do with the local laws of England. We hold her to her proclamation of neutrality and to the supreme law of nations. Nor will the shallow excuse avail Earl Russell that British subjects have disregarded the Queen's proclamation in furnishing war supplies to both parties in this civil war. The offence still exists that her Majesty's government, : 1 Its indifference to the notorious acts of which Mr. Adams complains has practically made itself a confederate of Jeff. Davis and an enemy of the United States: for when the attention of a government has been seasonably drawn to any illegal acts of its citizens or subjects, and it fails to enforce its obligations and its authority, it becomes a party to the offence complained of, and may be ustly called upon for the reparation of all re-

sulting damages to the party injured."

No doubt such have been the conclusions the Cabinet in regard to the rebel privateer Alabama, and other vessels on the same vice, sent out from the shipyards of England Thus the very cases of the Citizen Genet's privateers furnish, in their final settlement conclusive answer to the defence in which they are brought forward by Earl Russell. England will therefore be called upon for inprobability be compelled to meet the alterna tive of reprisals by privateers upon her own commerce, and the tremendous responsibilities and dangers, foreign and domestic, of a war with the United States.

We have nothing to expect from considera tions of justice from the British government The existing ministry, instead of cultivating the good will of the United States, have manifested in every way, from the outbreak of this rebellion, a strong inclination to take sides with it, offensive and defensive, in order to destroy this overshadowing republic. England may therefore, prefer war to the reparation of the wrongs she has committed against us. She will, at all events, be required to change her course or take the consequences. We know that a war with England will unite the people of the loval States as they have never been united hereto fore; and doubtless this conviction has had its weight in bringing the administration to the resolution of presenting the simple alternative to Earl Russell of an honest neutrality or war.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION publish to-day the first instalment of a most able historical sketch of the ill-advised French expedition to the republic of Mexico. It is a document well worthy of being read by every person who is interested in the present war between the greatest military nation of Europe and a country divided and weakened by civil discords, but in whose welfare we can never cease to feel an abiding interest. This resume of the land of Montezuma is written by a gen-tleman of the highest educational ability, whose sources of information have always been reliable and in every way unimpeachable. commend the recital to the attention of all our seders, as it will form one of the most im portant features in the future history of this nvasory expedition. Now that the Polish insurrection has been suffocated by the colossal power of Russia, and the want of organizat nd supplies among the Poles themselves, this Mexican war will naturally assume more extensive proportions, and as the French advance into the interior of the country they will mee with accumulating difficulties, and their affairs will become more and more complicated. The sketch which we begin to publish to-day will be invaluable as a commentary on the whole enterprise, abounding as it does in most useful and varied information.

The instalment which we publish to-day gives a general idea of the condition of the Mexican republic at the beginning of the French invasion; relates the true feeling of the Maciena people towards their French "libera-

rs;" shows the devotion and patriotism of the noblest and meanest of the people to the truth of republican freedom; explains the formation of guerilla corps and their modes of existence and operation, and illustrates the diff culties which must attend the French army of invasion. The recital is brought down in this first part to the period when the writer arriveat Vera Cruz. The following papers will treat of the landing of the French troops, the fortifi cations of Puebla, the defences of Mexico, and all the other ramifications of this extraordinary expedition. The document on the whole is most interesting one.

Our Diplomatists In and Out of

President Lincoln, having concluded his ar angements for putting down the rebellion at ne, is about to reinforce our diplomatic corps in Europe. Our armies are now mustered and marshalled and ready for action, and Charles ton, Vicksburg, Richmond and all the other strongholds of the rebellion will soon be conquered and in our possession. It only remains now to put our finances in good order and to strengthen our diplomatic army, and our long agony will be over. To accomplish this crowning and finishing triumph our good, honest, amiable and patriotic President has selected the three representative men of the age-Clay, Jewett and Wikoff. General Cassius M. Clay sailed on Thursday,

for Russia, as the United States Minister. He was ordered to proceed to the scene of his future labors some time ago; but it is an infirmity of his great -mind that he never can obey orders. This was so distinctly proven during his military career that when the President-desires Clay to go abroad he probably ordered him to stay at home, on the same principle that the Irishman who wishes his pig to go to the market at Dublin always attempts to drive the animal towards Derry. The last we heard of General Clay before his departure, he was sitting upon the platform of a Loyal League meeting. For a wonder, he was not making a speech. This reticence is a sign of improvement. The General has followed it up by leaving in the last steamer. cording to last accounts, the Czar has succeeded in quelling the Polish rebellion, and will have more faith than ever in our power to do the same thing with Jeff. Davis & Company. Consequently Minister Clay will have a comparatively easy job of his diptomatic appintment. The Connecticut election was settled on Monday, and the fact that Gen. Clay did not meddle in it accounts for the success of the administration party. There is no other election just at present in which Clay can be of any service, and he therefore started for Russia immediately. By the time he reaches St. Petersburg, unpacks his trunks, packs them again, and returns to this country, the rebellion will be squelched, and the next Presidential canvass inaugurated. There is barely time for him to do something for his salary and his

mileage. Bon voyage, General Minister Clay! Colorado Jewett, like Clay, bas again started for Europe. We recently received several communications from him, and he reported himself in his native gold mines, taking account of stock and preparing to fill our empty treasury. Now, having finished his work there, he is about to attempt mediation. He has taken the steamer at Halifax in order to avoid Secretary Seward's interference. His tabular state ments of the number of thousands of pounds avoirdupois of gold which he has already collected would make Midas mad with envy California and Australia are poor in comparison with Colorado. The discoveries of Columbus seem insignificant when compared with the dis coveries of Colorado Jewett. The gold garablers of Wall street think themselves rich if hey can control a few millions of dollars in gold; but Jewett surveys the precious metal by the acre. With such a base of operations Secretary Chase cannot suspend specie payments much longer. As Jewett has mastered the arithmetical difficulties of the affair, and reported just bow many tons each goldmountain contains, the government will soon be national debt in double eagles. The mountain which Jewett munificently donated to us. as a token of his appreciation of our patriotism. we propose to transplant to the Central Park. and leave it there as a monument of Jewett's gratitude, our own liberality and the flourishing condition of the country. We did intend to hand it over to the national treasury; but Jewett assures us that Chase already feels the embarrassment of riches; and, besides, we do not care about giving any of our money to poor Greeley and the other contract jobbers. Suffice it to say, then, that Jewett is going to do won ders, and that we expect to see him back soon with several treaties with foreign Powers in each pocket and his hat.

The Chevalier Wikoff yet lingers here, but expects to depart upon his special mission to Europe in about a month. His career as a roving diplomatist is by no means ended. The cause of the Chevaller's stay here may possibly be explained by the poet's observation, "it is hard for friends to part." Both President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton have taken a great fancy to Wike . Stanton is especially affectionate to our farorite Chevalier, and whenever his departure is mentioned. In addition to all this, the Chevalier has a great deal of business to settle up. His little contracts have to be arranged, and doubtless, like Thurlow Weed and other special diplomatists, he will take a few contracts to Europe with him, and negotiate than there. The keen, shrewd, enterprising Chevatier is just the man for a contract, and succeeds appear better than poor Greeley with his Tribune gua factory. Then the art circles of New York remanage the critics for the Opera and the theatres, and commonly carries half a dozen of them around with him, linked together like a string of onions. The Chevaller is not always as lucky with the critics as with contracts, however; for Maretzek will have nothing to do with his batch at any price. Still there are Managers Walackson, Wheatley, Laura Keene, Barnum, Lingard, Fox and the rest to be patronized and obliged, and this requires time and diplomacy. As soon as these details are satisfactorily arranged the Chevalier will be off to England, and then Wikoff, Clay and Jewett will soon save the republic.

Non-Arrival of the North American PORTLAND, Me., April 10—Midnight.

COMMODORE NOTE.—This little bit of humanity is to in bale the laughing gas at Dr. Colton's exhibition this e-ing at the Cooper Institute. The other entertainment music, &c., are of the usual attractive character. d ubt another crowded house may be expected.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The President and His Son at the Head of the Army.

Mas. Lincoln and Other Ladies on the Field.

Our Hendquarters Correspondence

Waiting for the President—Arrival of the Canalcade—The President and His Son at the Head of a Large Number of Army Officers-Young Lincoln's Orderty-All the Arm of the Polomac on 'One Field-The View from an Rece-Crinoline and Curls-Exe

Side of the Rappahamock, dc.

The event of the season came off yesterday. The grameview, which the army has for days been looking the ward to, and in which rival regiments were to vie with each other for distinction, has passed, and with it the 'pomp" of war. The "glorious circumstance" awaita us a our weary marches and days of toil yet to come; the future apparently uninviting, but anticipated with dazzling visions. Great preparations had been made for the display, and for several days a large fonce was employed, with axes, picks and shovels, levelling the fields. Ditches were filled, stumps and bushes removed, ridges cut down, and quagmires drained, until the Pitalian was taken as a several day. augh estate were the appearance of a race track. This takes, bearing the designs of the badges of the severe corps, were planted in the positions to be occupied by the respective commands, and as the troops marched out upon the field the divisions wheeled into line as if by instinct, with no confusion, no noise, save the music of the bands, the tramp of the regiments and the few

Hours slipped by, and the dark blue masses on the blateau grow larger, the banners more numerous, the prateau grow larger, the banners more ammerous, we rattle of drums more bewildering. The artillery case out, and the great guns that thundered at the heights of Frederick-thurg pointed their manzies over towards the white terms in the hollows, and the little rifes cannow drew we by them brinkly, as if proud of the work that did before Richmond, at Anietan and over the positions. the open country, stinging the fingers of the sip-playing and pranks with caps, tagging at the dia-the toil bending staffs, as if impatient as the did-the troops began to fail out one by one-to-stir ther-inte warmth, when suddenly a volume or snoke b from the right, followed by another, and then a while the sullen boom of the guns rolled across-lett and announced the commercement drawa. The cavaleade was impacing. The Pr mounted upon a large bay, took the lead, if by a brilliant throng of generals, cottonels and of

che artillery were quickly reviewed his attention to latry. The troops were drawn up in a divisions, and as the cortege rode of front the bunners dipped graceful indis burst out with "Hail to the Chie bugies sounded their flourish of greeting. There reviewed separately, though all upon the as and while one was sainting and being the others rested upon their arise, where the cold to the ratie of the drum distance. Guards were stationed around the fle strain the throng of spectators, and efficers, with the chands, rode trantically about fiving in

ESADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAS, April 10, 1863. The First army-corps, General Horker's old commun. was reviewed yesterday. The display was unus universal attention, by the cleanliness of and the soldierly bearing of the men. Ste B, Fourth artillery, surpassed All quies sleng the river.

"LONE" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The success of the new opera is now assured beyondt. It attracts audiences which fill the Acade fasic to its atmost capacity, and cheris raptures sings and east the role admirably, achieving a ve-trimaph in it. Mile, Setzer is theweve most pleasi-in her role of Nida she was loadly applauded last. It tack, it may be said that all of the crists we usually successful in the performance, which ar-most brilliant as yes given of the opera. Signor-hall sings admirably, and acts with the most a case and grace, the role of Glanco, it is certa-ment materity performance. Signors Beitini and were also most successful last svening, and were a supplushed.